## By Telegraph for Louisville Democrat. President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate. and of the House of Representatives :

During the past year, the most gratifying proofs United States was a cession of territory. of business, has received a fairer or better reward. a ression to the U. States of a portion of her territory. starving millions of less favored countries.

course with all the powers of the earth, except Mexis co, continues to be of an amicable character.

has been stendily pursued by me.

It is sufficient on the present occasion to say, that I tion. hear the terms of adjustment, which he was authors | tries.

gons, on our own soil. Mexico commenced the war, and we were compelled, in self ! detence to acpel the invoder, and to visdicate the nation's honor and interest, by prosecuting it with vigor, until we could obtain a just and honorable peace.

gro, I promptly communicated that fact, accompanied with a surgial statement of our other causes of complaint against Mexico, to Congress, and that hody, by the act of the 13th ed May, 1846, declared that by the act of the repuller of and the United States. This act declared the war to exist | acquired, no indemnity would be obtained. by the act of Mexico; and making provisions for its prosecution to a speedy and successful termination was passed we is great meaningly by Congress -there being but two nesgative voice in the Senate, and but fourteen in the House of Reparenta lves.

The existence of the war having thus been declared by with that express object. Congress, it become my duty, under the Constitution and the laws, to conduct and proscente it. This duty has been performed, and though at every stage of its progress, I have nanciested a willingness to terminate it by a just peace, Mexico has refused to accede to any terms which could be accepted by the United States consistently with the national bonor and interests. The rapid and pulliant success of our arms, and the vast extent of the enemy's territories which had been overron and conquered, before the close of the last universal admiration. History presents no parallel of sulmony glorious victories, achieved by any nation within so short a period. Our army, regulars and volunteers, have buttified positions of his own selection, and of great strength,

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our officers and men, regulars and Volunteers, for their galrantiv, discipline, proofs of courage, consummate military skill, steady discrepline, and humanity to the Vanquished enemy, exhibited by on gallant army, the nation has to mourn the less of many then duly, and with their country's flag waving triumphantly in the face of the five. There put rotic deeds are justly ! appreciated, and will long be remembried by their grateful

Shortly after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, the grantying intelligence was received of the battle. Bury unanimity, was unjust and should be abandoned

Believing that after these and other successes, so honorable to our arms and so disastrous to Mexico, the period was propitions to afford her another opportunity, if she thought the unjustifiable and unprovoked commencement of proper to embrace it, to enter into negotiations for peace, a hostilities by her, the expenses of the war to which commissioner was appointed to proceed to the headquarters | we have been subjected, and the success which has to conclude a just and honorable treaty of peace. He was not directed to make any new overtures of peace, but was the bearer of a despatch from the Secretary of State of the United States to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico | nuthorized to agree to the Ented States should not at once existing difficulties between the two countries. They may have sup-(in reply to one received from the latter, of the 22d of Feb- Grande as the boundary, from its entrance into the be extended over them. isiny, 1847.) in which the Mexican government was in- Gulf to its intersection of the Southern boundary formed of his appointment, and of his presence at the head quarters of our army, and that he was invested with full powers to conclude a definitive treaty of peace whenever the most and to obtain a cession to the United States of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, and the Californias, and the Californias, and the Californias, and the Californias and the comment much the comment I was unwilling to subject the United States to another in- the privilege of the right of way across the Isthmus ty, should be as soon as possible established over them. In the nature, in prosecuting the war, the enemy must be made to dignatt refusal, I was yet resolved that the evils of war of Tehnantepec. The boundary of the Rio Grande Should Congress, therefore, determine to hold these proshould not be protracted for a day longer than might be rendered necessary by the Mexican government. Care was manner to control these operations. He was authorized to only to Mexico, but all other nations, that the exhibit his instructions to the General in command of the army, and in the event of the treaty being concluded and ratified on the part of Mexico, he was directed to give him notice of that fact. On the happening of such contingency, and on receiving notice thereof, the General in command was cipal towns and cities which we had conquered and consideration of Congress to this important subject. to be destroyed and overthrown, and that rights of persons to the past year, the time is not distant when our tonnage justructed by the Secretary of War to suspend further active military operations until further orders. These instructions were given with a view to intermit hostilities until the treaty thus ratified by Mexico could be transmitted to Washington, and receive the action of the government of the Uni-

The commissioner was also directed, on reaching the army, to deliver to the general in command the despatches, which he bore from the Secretary of War receiving it, the General was instructed by the Secretary of War to cause it to be transmitted to the commander of the Alexican forces, with a request that it might be communicated to his government. The conimissioner did not reach the head-quarters of the army until another brilliant victory had crowned our arms

ted States.

The despatches which he bore from the Secretary of War to the General in command of the army, was re-

teresting event. The representatives of the States | the army, and his diplomatic character, were made an existence of near three quarters of a century, as | the despatch from the Secretary of State, to the Mina free and independent republic, the problem no long ister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico. Many weeks The cossen to the United States by son to believe, they were insincere, and that in agree- | inally, a part of her dominious, tion of the Divine protection. An all-wise Creator capital, and to prepare for fresh resistance. The directed and guarded us in our infant struggle for general in command of the army deemed it expedient

are presented that our country has been blessed with | It is well known that the only indemnity which it | Should any foreign government attempt to possess it as a may be too small to pursue him. Should the enemy be its | the enemy. a wide-spread and universal prosperity. There has is in the power of Mexico to make, in satisfaction of colony, or otherwise to incorporate it with itself, the print pulsed in an attack, he will have nothing to do but retreat to been no period, since the government was founded, the just and long deferred claims of our citizens ciple announced by President Monroe in 1824, and re-afwhen all the industrial purcuits of our people have against her, and the only means by which she can rebeen more successful; or when labor, in all branches | imburse the U. States, for the expenses of the war, is From our abundance, we have been enabled to per- Mexico has no money to pay and no other means of form the pleasing duty of furnishing food for the making the requisite indemnity. If we refuse it we are more difficult than of a mere defensive was to our part. If our forces, when order was repeated in despatches addressed by the continue of the expensive and more difficult than of a mere defensive was to our part. If our forces, when order was repeated in despatches addressed by the continue of the expensive and more difficult than of a mere defensive was to our part. can obtain nothing else; to reject indemnity, by refusing that in which we are now engaged. The Provinces of attacked or threatened with attack, be permitted to cross the Secretary of War to Gen. Scott; and his attention 648,622, of which \$450,637,464 consisted of do-

ing between the belligerents, and a treaty of peace | veloped. Mexico since the adjournment of the last Congress. | peace, which would terminate the existing war, withof the session of Congress, in December last, to reits | cargens must forever prevent such a peace, and no erate the serious causes of complaint which we had | treaty which does not provide ample means of dis-

years, and ner disregard of solemn treaties stipula-ting for indemnity to our injured citizens, not only constituted amole cause of war on our next, but were constituted ample cause of war on our part, but were of such an aggravating character, as would have institled us before the whole world, in reserving to the selector of the treasury, and \$6,280,294.95 from locals to the selector of the treasury, and \$6,280,294.95 from locals to the selector of the treasury, and \$6,280,294.95 from locals to the selector of the treasury, and \$6,280,294.95 from locals to the selector of the treasury, and \$6,280,294.95 from locals to the selector of the treasury, and \$6,280,294.95 from locals to the selector of the treasury, and \$6,280,294.95 from locals to the selector of the treasury, and \$6,280,294.95 from locals to the selector of the treasury, and \$6,280,294.95 from locals to the selector of the treasury, and \$6,280,294.95 from locals to the selector of the treasury, and \$6,280,294.95 from locals to the selector of the treasury, and \$6,280,294.95 from locals to the selector of the treasury, and \$6,280,294.95 from locals to the selector of the treasury of t justified us before the whole world, in resorting to this demotty to our government and estimate within the protection of the Govern- the nations to recognize her independence, and has always beyond by her with the balance in the extreme remedy. With an anxious desire to avoid a on her, at is more most of the United States. Numerous bands of fierce, desired to treasury on the 1st of July last, make the some estimated. rupture between the two countries, we forbore for means to meet such an undertaking. From such a wor-like savages wander over it and upon its borders, with her. This she world not suffer, by her own conyears, to assert our clear rights by force, and contin- treaty, no result could be anticipated but the same ir- Mexico has been and the army shall not be concluded, and the army shall not be concluded.

In the event that said treaty, when signed by the als which shall be made by Mexico. the same or any part thereof. The object of asking session of Congress, were fully known to that body. Since this appropriation was distinctly stated in the several the war, and, con- ing on that day, in case no duty be imposed on tea that time the war has been prosecuted with increased energy messages which I communicated on the subject and collee, and the public lands be not reduced and and I am gratified to state, with a success which commands. Similar appropriations, made in 1803 and 1806, terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter successive revolutions, the continued successes of our arcovered themselves with imperishable bonors whenever and wherever our forces have eccountered the comp. Though that on settling the terms of a treaty of limits and the first construction to the triangle of the strength of the terms of a treaty of limits and the first construction to the triangle of the strength of the terms of a treaty of limits and the proposed, the lean may be reduced to \$17. he was in va-tly superior numbers, and aften entrenched in | houndary with Mexico, a cession of territory estimotor able courage, and perseverance, and secking the posts | the conclusion of a recaty and its ratification on her towns, either that a roper construction of the act warranted of danger, and vicing with each other in deeds of motion with her to make such | which may be collected in Mexico, may mg. While every patriot heart must exuit, and a just has a cession of territory as would be satisfactory to the should press forward our military operations, and levy ers, we should be satisfactory to the should press forward our military operations, and levy ers, we should be satisfactory to the

> And although the fa lure to conclude such a treaty has rendered it unnecessary to use any of the \$3, uch appropriation proper.

countrymen. The parental care of the government they indemnity, and if sanctioned, would be a public until a just and satisfactory peace can be obtained. loved and served should be extended to their surviving acknowledgment that our country was wrong, and that the war declared by Congress, with extraordiconsidering the character and amount of our claims. by a treaty of peace.

of New Mexico, in north latitude about 32 degrees,

posed might be estimated to be of greater value than a fair | ferred upon a conqueror by the laws of war.

restoration to Mexico of all other conquests.

of May, 1817, together with the despatches of the of our citizens. It required indemnity to Mexican citi- armies altogether, or to retire to a designated line ed in a far different spirit on the part of Mexica. Not appre- immals, who are citizens of the United States, should es-Secretary of State, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs | zens for the injury they have sustained by our troops in the and samply hold and defend it. To withdraw our bisting one forbearance, the Mexican people, gamerally, her cape with impunity, in violation of the treate of oblisof Mexico; having been transmitted to him from Vera prosecution of the war. It demanded the right for Mexico; having been transmitted to him from Vera prosecution of the war. It demanded the right for Mexico; having been transmitted to him from Vera prosecution of the war. It demanded the right for Mexico; having been transmitted to him from Vera prosecution of the war. The commissioner arrived at the head-quarters of the population to her ports while in our military occupation, and so much blood and treasure, in a war just on our part, and engaging in governing would be rigorously exacted. Indeed the consequences of the population took up arms, and engaging in governing would be rigorously exacted. Indeed the consequences of the population took up arms, and engaging in governing would be rigorously exacted. Indeed the consequences of the population took up arms, and engaging in governing would be rigorously exacted. The annual meeting of Congress is always an in- the army a few days afterwards. His presence with the owners of which had paid to officers of the United and one which by the act of the enemy, we could not this most cone manner individual soldiers or small parties, ees might be fatal to American criticens in China, and of the people come fresh from their constituents to take coursed to take to take coursed to take t to take counsel together for the common good. After the 12th day of June, 1847, by the transmission of the 12th day of June, 1847, by the transmission of the 12th day of June, 1847, by the transmission of the 12th day of June, 1847, by the transmission of the 12th day of June, 1847, by the transmission of the 12th day of June, 1847, by the transmission of the 12th day of June, 1847, by the transmission of the 1847, by the tra

The cession to the United States by Mexico, of the proer remains to be solved, whether man is capable of clapsed after its reception, and no overtures were vinces of New Mexico, and the Californias, proposed by tract it indefinitely. self-government. The success of our admirable system is a conclusive refutation of the theories of those observed under similar channels and no overthe government. The success of our admirable system is a conclusive refutation of the theories of those observed under similar channels and no overthe government. The success of our admirable system of the success of our admirable system of the success of our admirable system of the success of the second of the success of the second of the second of the success of the second of the s tem is a conclusive refutation of the theories of those ment of Mexico to enter into negotiations for peace, would be more in accordance with the convenience and to establish such a line as a permanent boundary, patients. In other countries, who maintain that a favored few Our army pursued its march upon the capital, and as interests of both nations, than any other cession of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as early as 22d September, 1846, instructions of the Accordingly as 22d September (1846, 1846, 1846, 1846, 1846, 1846, 1846, 1846, 184 are born to rule, and that the mass of mankind must it approached, was met by a formidable resistance. which it was probable Mexico could be induced to make, capital and heart of her country, would permit us to were given by the Secretary of War to Major Geo. Taylor to necess ty for namediate action may not be so ungent Our forces first encountered the enemy and achieved It is manifest to all who have observed the actual condition hold it without resistance. That she would continue draw supplies for our army from the enemy, paying for them, as in regard to China. The Secretary of State has Subject to no arbitrary hereditary authority, the Signal victories in the severely contested battles of of the Mexican government for some time past, and at the severely contested battles of of the Mexican government for some time past, and at the submitted an estimate to defray the expense of openwas alrefied be could get abundant supplies for his forces. The present time, that if these provinces should be retained by forms, there can be no doubt. people are the only sovereigns recognized by our con- Contreras and Churnbusco. It was not until after present time, that if these provinces should be retained by forms, there can be no doubt. Stitution Numerous emigrants, of every lineage these actions had resulted in decisive victories, and her, she could not long continue to hold and govern them. A border warfare, of a most savage character, extending lineage these actions had resulted in decisive victories, and and language, attracted by the civil and religious the capital of the enemy was within our power, Mexico is too feeble a power to govern these provinces, ly. over a long line, would be unceasingly waged. It would be unceasingly waged. freedom we enjoy, and by our happy condition, con- that the Mexican government manifested any dispo- ing, as they do, at a distance of more than a thousand ed at forts and garrisons almost and disposit of eaforcs dered such a measure logicly expedient. Estimates the design we enjoy, and by our happy condition, contimusly crowd to our shores, and transfer their hearts.

The enemy, reheved from the presence of our arms
that the Mexican government manifested any dispoed at forts and garrisons along such a line, to protect and defend it. The enemy, reheved from the presence of our arms
that the Mexican government manifested any dispoing, as they do, at a distance of more than a mousand
ing the measure.

Sition to enter into any negotiation for peace; and
the ed at forts and garrisons along such a line, to protect and defend it. The enemy, reheved from the presence of our arms
the manifested any dispoing the measure.

Gen. Taylor, on the 26th of October, 1846, replied from
the republic of Constitute but for a short time, even nom-

my of some more powerful State, sisting its invasion by foreign powers, we might be involve one tim. Such would probably be the barrassing character In the enjoyment of the bounties of Providence, at bonne, such as have rarely fallen to the lot of any people, it is cause of congratulation that our inter
The recommendation of the bounties of Providence, at bonne, such as have rarely fallen to the lot of any people, it is cause of congratulation that our inter
The recommendation of the bounties of Providence, at bonne, such as have rarely fallen to the lot of any people, it is cause of congratulation that our inter
The recommendation of the bonne, such as a first of the configuration of the A state of war abrogates treaties, previously exists tural, manufacturing, and commercial, would soon be de- constitution that it he was directed to adopt this policy, unless by doing that it he was directed to adopt this policy, unless by doing that it he was directed to adopt this policy, unless by doing that it he was directed to adopt this policy, unless by doing that it he was directed to adopt this policy, unless by doing that it he was directed to adopt this policy, unless by doing that it he was directed to adopt this policy, unless by doing that it he was directed to adopt this policy, unless by doing the way are the second to be de-

It has ever been our cherished policy, to cultivate puts an end to all claims for indemnity, for tortuous Upper California is bounded on the north by our Ore to hold all the conquests we have already made, and to conpeace and good will with all nations; and this policy acts committed under the authority of one government. gon possessions, and if held by the United States, would be used to the man for the energy forwarded to the man for the man fo against the entirens and subjects of another, unless soon be settled by an enterprising and intelligent portion to a state of March last I caused an order to be the amount received from customs was \$7.842,306,90; and Nor change has taken place in our relations with they are provided for in its stipulations. A treaty of land to be a supplement of the bay of San Francisco and other benses of the war would be simulations. A treaty of land to be a supplement of the bay of San Francisco and other benses of the war would be simulations. hariors along the California coast would afford shelter for I am personal d that the best means of viadicating the leave and may be seven in other the act of 1846, the amount our navy, our numerous whole shaps, and other merchant mational honor and inferests and of bringing the war to an and collect a military contribution upon all vessels received was \$17,905,557.76. The war, in which the United States were forced to out providing for indemnity, would enable Mexico, an vessels employed in the Paritie Ocean, and would be to providing for indemnity, would enable Mexico, an vessels employed in the Paritie Ocean, and would be to providing for indemnity, would enable the ports. engage with the government of that country, still acknowledged debtor, and the aggressor in the war, to short period, become marts of an extensive and profitable ergy and power in the war, to short period, become marts of an extensive and profitable ergy and power in the war, to short period, become marts of an extensive and profitable ergy and power in the war, to

them contained in my message of the 11th of May, ber, would have no remedy for them, either against participate, would at once be secured to the United States commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the conqueror, consulting his own safes about \$31,500,000, being an increase of revenue for the first 1846, and my annual message, at the commencement of the session of the session of Congress, in December last, to reits entrem and message, and the session of Congress, in December last, to reits entrem and message, and the completor, consulting his own sales about \$31,000,000, being an increase of tereme for the fast type of convenience, may either exclude foreign compared to the session of Congress, in December last, to reits entrem all each method and increase of tereme for the fast type of convenience, may either exclude foreign compared to the session of Congress, in December last, to reits entrem all each method and increase of tereme for the fast type of the last year of halton. New Mexico is a frontier, and has never been of our miner injured citizens who hold a large pecumary deagainst Mexico, before she commenced hostilities. | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those demands can never receive my sance | charging those | cha The wanton violations of the rights of person and A treaty of peace would settle all difficulties. If territorial times of the State of Texas, too; limits as define probably secure a permanent peace. property of our citizens, committed by Mexico; her an adequate cession of territory he such a treaty, the ed by her laws before her admission to our Union, embrace it has never been contemplated by me, as an object of treasury. After their ports had fallen into our bands were \$50,929,090.28.

It has never been contemplated by me, as an object of treasury for the Rich that the receipts into the Rich that the receipts in the repeated acts of had faith, through a long series of U. States should release Mexico from all her habilist all that portion of New Mexico from all her habilist all that the necessary for the New Mexico from all her habilist all that the necessary for the New Mexico from all her habilist all that the necessary for the New Mexico from all her habilist all that the necessary for the New Mexico from all her habilist all that the necessary for the New Mexico from all her habilist all that the necessary for the New Mexico from all her habilist all that the necessary for the New Mexico from all her habilist all that the necessary for the New Mexico from all her habil

ned to seek redress for the wrongs we had suffered.

by amicable negotiations, in the hope that Mexico
might yield to pacific councils and the demands of
more of Mexico.

Such a treaty would be been proposed, will amount, including the necessary pays
that the officers, not only upon the inhabitants of New Mexico
more army and navy should be exempted from the opedent and more army and navy should be exempted from the opedent and more army and navy should be exempted from the opedent and more army and navy should be exempted from the opedent and more army and navy should be exempted from the opedent and more army and navy should be exempted from the opedent and more army and navy should be exempted from the opedent and more army and navy should be exempted from the opedent and more army and navy should be exempted from the opedent and more army and navy should be exempted from the opedent and more army and navy should be exempted from the opedent and more army and navy should be exempted from the opedent and more army and navy should be exempted from the opedent and more army and navy should be exempted from the opedent and more army and navy should be exempted from the opedent and more army and navy should be exempted from the opedent and more army and navy should be exempted from the opedent and more army and navy should be exempted from the opedent and the army and the first including the navy and the navy and the first including the navy and the navy might yield to pacific councils and the demands of part of Mexico. Such a treaty would be but a tens. We demand such a few mounts of the present mounts, the amount of the puts. It would be a blessing to all these northern demands against her. We demand such a result of the present mounts of the puts. livity among them. If New Mexico were held and peace could be obtained. invading the territory of the State of Texas, striking for the prescention of the war, is obvious. Congress compel them to release these captives and restore them with the clave branch of peace in their hands, and it has the first blow and shedding the blood of our own citi- could not have meant, when, in May, 1846, they are. New Mexico and the Californies, it was known that an datase by accepting it.

forces of the U. States, and to accept the services of these provinces being cheff in subjection by one faction, or military usurpers. The premise forces of the U. States, and to accept the services of the Navy, by which it appears that a sum exceeding from for I per cent to 2 per cent, above par. The premise 50,000 volunteers, to enable him to prosecute the These were the leading considerations which induced later another; and such has been delibered. war, and when, at their last session, and after ourar- me to authorize the terms of peace, which were proposed tity in which these successive governments have been On bearing that has tiltues had been commenced by Mex- my had invaded Mexico, they made additional approx- to Mexico. They were rejected, and negotiations being placed, that each they been deterred from making peace, printeens, and authorized the raising of additional at an end, hostilities were renewed, and assault was made lest, the this very cause, a rival Lection might expel it from by our gallant army upon the strongly fortified places near power. troops for the same purpose, that no indemnity was to the gates of the city of Mexico, and upon the city itself. Such was the fate of President Herrera's administration be obtained from Mexico at the conclusion of the war; and, after several days of several days Mexico, a state of war excited fetween that government and yet it is certain that if no Mexico, a state of war excited fetween that government and yet it is certain that if no Mexico, a state of war excited fetween that government and yet it is certain that if no Mexico, a state of war excited fetween that government and yet it is certain that if no Mexico at the conclusion of the U. States to prevent the war, as is fully confirmed war.

It is further manifest that Congress contemplated | Immediately after information was received of the un- last, between him and his government, a copy of which have been sent to the field. territorial indemnity from the fact that at their last | fauerable result of negotiations, believing that his contine | berewith communicated. For this cause alone the revolusession an act was passed, upon the Executive recom- and presence could be the product of no good, I deter- from which displaced him from power was set on foot by moned to recall our commissioner. A dispatch to this et- Gen. Paredes. Such may be the condition of insecurity of mendation, appropriating three millions of dollars, feet was transmitted to him on the 6th of October last. The present government. The appropriation was made to enable the Presis and that in the existing state of things I shall not deem it posed inhabitants of Mexico are convinced that it is the of the levying upon the enemy contributions, in evedent to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and bound- proper to make any further overtures of peace, but shall true interest of their country to conclude an honorable ry form consistently with laws of nations which it ever, be calculated with any certainty. It is recommended aries, with the republic of Mexico, to be used by him be at all times ready to receive and consider any propose peace with the U. States; but the apprehension of become limit be at all times ready to receive and consider any propose peace with the U. States; but the apprehension of become limit be at all times ready to receive and consider any propose peace with the U. States; but the apprehension of become

demands against her, might be obtained, and that the we have already made; for this purpose we should hold nity we demand. practicable defray the future expenses of the war.

ble and liberal terms proposed, that mode of adjustment persevering and sincere efforts we have made from the moment Mexit of Congress to the views presented by the Secretary of War in his present session. In no event will a sum exceeding brave officers and soldiers who have failed in defence of 000,000 appropriated by that net, and the entire sum would have been preferred. Mexico baving declined to commenced the war, and provided by that net, and the entire sum would have been preferred. Mexico baving declined to commenced the war, and provided by that net, and the entire sum would have been preferred. Mexico baving declined to commenced the war, and provided by that net, and the entire sum would have been preferred. their country's home and inderests. The brave dead met still applicable to order any other terms which orable neares in pursuit of prace, and must continue to occupy her exercised at such an extent as the emergency. that object, should the contingency occur making would be accepted by the United States, the national hon- country with our troops, taking the mill occur making would be accepted by the United States, the national honor, no less than the public interests, requires that the war lown hands, and must enforce the terms which our henor demands. The doctrine of no territory is the doctrine of no should be prosecuted with increased energy and power, withdraw our army wahout a peace, would not only leave all the neutral nations, and none has been given, internal privileges have

priating permanently a portion of her territory. of Bucha Lista, and of the tail of the city of Vera Cruz, and | -an admission unformed in fact, and degrad ug to countries in a preceding year under the act of 1812, and which was with it the strong castle of Jan Juan d'Ulion, by which it the national character. The terms of the treaty by was defended.

This, for our own safety, and in pursuance of established policy, we should be compelled to resist.

The terms of the treaty by the national character. The terms of the treaty by the United States, were not only just to Mexico, but, and almost nucesance of established policy, we have a superiorded by it. Its effects are visible in the great the United States, were not only just to Mexico, but, and almost nucesance of established policy, we have a superiorded by its proposed of stablished policy.

These provinces are now in our undisputed occupation, a monatchy, governed by a foreign prince, and have been so for many months; all resistence on the Mexico is our next neighbor, and her boundaries are continuous with part of Mexico having ceased within their limits. I am nent, from ocean to ocean. Politically and commercially we have the have long been delayed. The peculiar position in which they sonable revenue rates, levied on articles imported accordsatisfied that they should never be surrendered to Mexico. deepest interest in her regeneration and prosperty. Indeed, it is imof our army, with full powers to enter on negotiations, and attended our arms, were deemed to be of a most Should Congress concur with me in this opinion and that possele, with a just regard to our own safety, we can become industry they should be retained by the United States as indemini-The Commissioner of the United States was ty, I can perceive no good reason why the civil jurisdic- and our objects in desiring to conclude an amicable adjustment of the

to make, by which our relations to them would not be ed to gain much by postmeting it, and indeed that we might ultimate changed, cannot be good policy, whilst our own interests by abandon is allogether, without any indennity, territorial or other and the cession to the United States of New Mexico | vinces permanently, that they shall be considert | was deemed proper to conduct it in a spirit of forbearance and liberalis and Upper California, constituted an ultimatum, ed constituent parts of our country, the early establisha feeble power by massling upon wresting from her that they may entertain of being subjected again to the war on our part was a war of conquest, -that it was a war incits be enforced into which they may have entered, with the citall her other provinces, including many of her prin- jurisdiction of Mexico. I invite the early and favorable against their religion and against their religion against their religion against their religion and against their religion against their religion and against their religion against their religion against the religion agains

conclude the treaty in a spirit of liberality, our other Mexican provinces which have been reduced to false impressions, our commanders in the field were directed conclude the treaty in a spirit of liberality, our other Mexican provinces which have been reduced to Commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the our possession by conquest. These other Mexican provinces which have been reduced to scrupulously to respect their religion, their churches, and of mavigation have been engovernment. Until Congress can establish competent their churches, and of mavigation have been engovernment. Until Congress can establish competent their churches, and of mavigation have been engovernment. Until Congress can establish competent their churches, and of mavigation have been engovernment. provinces are governed by our military and naval com- ted. They were directed also to respect the rights of per- tribunals to try and punish crimes and to exercise just factures are also in a prosperous condition. As the trritory to be acquired by the boundary pro- manders, under the general authority which is con- sons and property of all who should not take up arms against risdiction in China. American citizens there are sub-

ceived by that officer, then at Jalapa, on the 7th day It contained no provision for the payment of the just claims | cy which has been suggested either to withdraw our | heart principles observed by civilized nations; it was wag-1 tice, they could not be made to comprehend why cri-

not less than their allegance, to the country where even then events have proved, there is too much reading the most firefully a part of her dominious.

| Salion to enter into any negotiation for peace, and not less than their allegance, to the country where even then events have been impossible hitherto, and direct and selector direct, and, selecting an isolated post for attack, would con- is so now, to sustain the army by forced contributions for No country has been so much favored, or should acknowledge, with deeper reverence, the manifestation of the Divine protection. An all-wise Creator of that province, and there can be little doubt that the we to assume a defensive utiltude on such a line, all the adfreedom, and has constantly watched over our surprito suspend hostilities temporarily, by entering into
Smilar instructions were resided to Major General

moment the United States shall relinquish their present to suspend hostilities temporarily, by entering into
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moment the United States shall relinquish their present to suspend hostilities temporarily, by entering into moment the United States shall relinquish their present remains a state of war would be on the side of the present remains the remains a state of war would be on the side of the remains a state of war would be on the side of the remains a state of war would be on the side of the remains a state of war would be continued to pay for the articles of supply made to be paid to the Spanish government, to be dissection to the side of the remains a state of war would be continued to pay for the articles of supply made to be paid to the Spanish government. sing progress, until we have become one of the great nations of the earth. It is in a country thus favored, tions, and commissioners were appointed on the part stant uncertainty at what point of the line or at what time.

Summar instructions were residue of mast remain macrice and await his approach, being in continuous of the carth. It is in a country thus favored.

Some foreign power to possess it, either by conquest or must remain macrice and await his approach, being in continuous of the great tions, and commissioners were appointed on the part stant uncertainty at what time.

Some foreign power to possess it, either by conquest or must remain macrice and await his approach, being in continuous favored.

Some foreign power to possess it, either by conquest or must remain macrice and await his approach, being in continuous favored.

Soft on the 3d of April, 1847; who replied from Int.

Some foreign power to possess it, either by conquest or must remain macrice and await his approach, being in continuous favored.

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Some foreign power to possess it, either by conquest or must remain earlier the process.

Some foreign power to power to possess it, either by conquest or must remain earlier the process. and under a government in which the executive and of Mexico, to meet the commissioners on the part of the may assemble and organize are organized as a construction or organized and organized are organized as a construction organized and organized are organized as a construction or organized and organized are organized as a construction or organized and organized are organized as a construction or organized and organized are organized as a construction or organized are organized as a construction or organized are organized as a construction or organized are organized as a construction organized are org legislative branches hold their authority for limited of the United States. The result of the conferences erament would probably be established by the inhabitants an overwhelming force in the carnest manner in which the claims conperiods, alike from the people, and where all are res which took place between the functionaries of the two and such foreigners as may remain in or remove to the line, and, conceaung his purpose, make a sudden assault upon them, levied on the country, we may ruin and exasper. I time to be urged. So long as it remains unreligible took place between the functionaries of the two sponsible to their respective constituencies, that it is governments, was a failure to conclude a treaty of country, as soon as it should be known that the United some one of our posts so distant from any other as to preagain my daty to communicate with Congress upon peace. The commissioner of the United States took states took of the United States took way on galant army would be exposed to the danger of bethe state of the Union, and the present condition of with him the project of the United States. Good policy, no less than by the terms of which the indemnity required by the and would finally become annexed to or a dependent color provess, everywhere exhibited during this war, they should some ansigned by him, still continued to pay for artirepulse the enemy, their numbers stationed at any one point | cles of supply for the army which were drawn from | quires that the inconsiderable appropriation should be firmed to my first annual message, that no foreign power army, may reinforce himself at leisure for an attack on the same or some other point. He may, too, cross the line be- obstacles, which had before that time prevented, cretary of the Treasury. The imports of the fiscal shall, with our consent, be permitted to plant or establish tween our posts, make incursions into the country which we would not be such as to render impracticable, the year, on the 30th June, 1817, were \$146,545,638, of any new colony on the North American continent, must nold, muster the managinants thereof, and then retreat to the levy of forced contributions for its support. On the be maintained. In maintaining this principle, and in re- interior before a sufficient force can be concentrated to pur- 1st of September and on the title of October, 1847, the State of September and on the title of October, 1847, the would not require as large an army as would be necessary so there was danger of depriving the army of the nes year, during which this amount was received, embraced five

relieve herself from her just limbelities; and by such commerce with China and other countributions towards defraying the expenses of the East. | In my annual message to congress I declared the war had such contributions towards defraying the expenses of the East. | In my annual message to congress I declared the war had such contributions towards defraying the expenses of the East. | In my annual message to congress I declared the war had such contributions towards defraying the expenses of the East. | In my annual message to congress I declared the war had such contributions towards defraying the expenses of the East. | In my annual message to congress I declared the war had such contributions towards defraying the expenses of the East. | In my annual message to congress I declared the war had such contributions towards defraying the expenses of the East. | In my annual message to congress I declared the war had such contributions towards defraying the expenses of the East. | In my annual message to congress I declared the war had such contributions towards defraying the expenses of the East. | In my annual message to congress I declared the war had such contributions to the East. | In my annual message to congress I declared the war had such contributions to the East. | In my annual message to congress I declared the war had such contributions to the East. | In my annual message to congress I declared the war had such contributions to the East. | In my annual message to congress I declared the war had such contributions to the East. | In my annual message to congress I declared the war had such contributions to the East. | In my annual message to congress I declared the war had such contributions to the East. | In my annual message to the war had such contributions to the East. | In my annual message to the war had such contributions to the These advantages, in which the war. He virtue of the right of conquest, but, having been the war. He virtue of the right of conquest and the most year under the operation of the triple act of 1846, was long as it remains a part of the Mexican dominates, they a view to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby secure and the last year of the last year of the facility of the last year of the facility of the last year of the facility of the last year of the last ye naturally connected with our western seitlements. The to be our true policy; indeed the only policy which will our newy the revenues derived from import duties un-

sire that she should maintain her nationality, and under a and conditions. They were open to the trade of all \$45.80, of which \$31,000,000 it is e-timated will be derived

to their families and friends. In proposing to acquire been in the power of Mexico, at every step, to arrest hos-

The Mexican government will be informed of his recall, There can be no doubt that the peaceable and well-dising the victims of some military faction or usurper have adopt, should be rigidly enforced, and orders to this and for the same time, which was authorized under the proauthorized agents of the two governments, and duly

Since the heral proposition of the U. States was an authorized agents of the two governments, and duly should the war of Mexico be continued until the Should the war of Mexico be continued until the ratified by Mexico, should call for the expenditure of thorized to be made in April last, large expenditure of thorized to be made in April last, large expenditure of thorized to be made in April last, large expenditure of thorized to be made in April last, large expenditure of thorized to be made in April last, large expenditure of thorized to be made in April last, large expenditure of thorized to be made in April last, large expenditure of thorized to be made in April last, large expenditure of thorized to be made in April last, large expenditure of thorized to be made in April last, large expenditure of thorized to be made in April last, large expenditure of thorized to be made in April last, large expenditure of the expenditure of thorized to be made in April last, large expenditure of the expen been incurred, and the precious blood of many of our pastronic fellow citizens has been shed in the prosecution of dopt the measures necessary for the restoration of peace. which were referred to, were intended to be applied to accept. Our arms having been every where victorious, mies may tail to secure a satisfactory peace. In such an | peace, in part consideration for the cossion o Louisiana having subjected to our military occupation, a large pors event it may become proper for our commanding generals. After the adjournment of the last service of Congress, events and the Floridas. In like manner it was unfirepated the of the enemy's country, including his capital, nego- in the field to give encouragement and assurance of proarose, in what manner the war ought to be prosecuted, ing and maintenance of a free republican government, of by accepting the services of all the volunteer for a anthonized in by the amount of the military contributions in Meximated to be of greater value than the amount of our that we should secure and render available the conquests which would be just to them and secure to us the indem-

prompt payment of this sum for the territory coded in and occupy, by our mayal and military forces, all the ports | This may become the only mode of obtaining such a peace. Should of service, exhausts the fifty to our naval and military forces, all the ports | This may become the only mode of obtaining such a peace. Should of service, exhausts the fifty to our naval and military forces, all the ports | such military contributions on the enemy as may as far as joyment of real independence and domestic peace and prosperity, performing all her relative duties in the great family of nations, and pro- read of their mession, confer anthorny to raise an additional lorse to should be a necessity for it, the fact will be communis-Had the Government of Mexico acceded to the favora- If after affording the encouragement and protection; after all the classon and ratification of a treaty of peace. I invite the attention In the mean time, as Mexico refuses all indemnity, we new and fierce civil dissensions and new revolutions, hostile to peace culty with the Brazillian government, which at one time threatshould adopt measures to indemnify ourselves, by appro- ful relations with the United States. Besides, there is danger, if our end to interrupt the friendly relations between the two countries. July realized. The public revenue derived from cuss Early after the commencement of the war, New Mexi- protection for their persons and properly, might be inclined to yield to only his Imperial Missesty, and it is to be hoped to will come present of the

our own, through the whole extent across the North American conti- sett ement and payment of many just claims against these nations. The act of 1842, and the substitution in their place of reaposed that we would submit to terms degrading to the nation, or they To wait for a treaty of peace, such as we are willing in the United States on the subject of the war, and may have calculated

held in our military occupation, but were willing to less waters of the five ports of China, though foreign, are and commercial marine will be larger than that of any

to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Mexico, and on pecuniary consideration as was deemed reasonable. The il as well as military officers are required to conduct 1846, and again by Maj. Gen Scot, who acted upon his own have already resulted from the consistent of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Mexico, and on pecuniary consideration as was deemed reasonable. The terms of a treaty proposed by the Mexican government. Adequate compensation to be convictions of the propriety of issuing it, in a proclamation to be convictions of the propriety of issuing it, in a proclamation to legislate upon the subject, and still greater are apthas branch of domestic industry, with no other advantage commissioners were wholly inadmissable. They negotiate drawn from contributions levied on the enemy should of the 11th of May, 1847. In this spirit of fiberality and incidentally accromagness than those fairly and incidentally accromagness than those fairly and incidentally accromagness to the state of the 11th of May, 1847. In this spirit of fiberality and incidentally accromagness to the state of the 11th of May, 1847. In this spirit of fiberality and incidentally accromagness to the state of the 11th of May, 1847. In this spirit of fiberality and incidentally accromagness to the state of the 11th of May, 1847. In this spirit of the 11th of May, 1847. ed as if Mexico were the victorious and not the vanquished party, or they must have known their ultimatum could
never be accepted. It required the United States to dismember Texas, by surrendering to Mexico that part of the

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member Texas, by surrendering to Mexico that part of the part o territory of that State lying between the Nucces and the them, must depend on the future progress of the war fair and liberal prices agreed upon by the parties. After the country, whilst their government has established trishe was an independent republic, and when she was admitted by Congress as one of the States of our Union.

It contained no provision for the payment of the instable of the payment of the payment

was deemed proper to change the manner of conducting the commerce.

In directing the execution of these instructions, much was

wealthy portion of Mexico, it was supposed that the ces will be presented in the unusal report of the Se-

der the laws of Mexico were paid into the Mexican. The expendences, exclusive of payment of public dent,

of the war. prepriated ten million dellars, and authorized the Pres meansubstable portion of the Mexican people would be One great objection to the accompanying 19th of February to the 18th of April, 1847, when it was Though the United States were the aggreeved mation, salent to compley the military transferred with them; the country embraced within doubtedly area from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of awarded to the several highest hidders at premium, varying

This amount would undoubtedly have been much by the wants of the government. larger but for the difficulty of keeping open commu- To meet the expenditures for the remainder of the pre-

uniteer forces now in the field, with those which liad been neceptwould thus be converted into an eminring blessing to herself. After the services of an additional number they would have been called. Intarnder of the present fiscal year, aided by military

Mexican people, wearied with successive revolutions and deprived of that a minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary has been appoint-We could never consent that Mexico should be thus converted into to maintain and cultivate the most intimate relations of friendship almost every branch of business. with all the imbependent powers of South America, and this policy has been attended with the happiest coulds. It is true that the have been placed, and the desire on the part of my predecessor, as well as myself, regrant them the atmost indulgence, have hitherto ing to their actual value, has increased the revenue and

good fach paid the first instalments of the andemnity of there other interests, have been relieved of the burden which thousand dollars each, and the greater postion of the interests due that policy imposed upon them, and our farmers and planthereon, in execution of the convention between that government ters, under the more just and liberal commercial policy, the claims under this convention and made his report thereon, in ling, and is extending more whichy the circle of internapursuance of the act of the 5th of August, 1846. The sums to tional exchanges. Great as has been the increase of our

taken to give no instructions to the commissioner which could name and the continuous of the commissioner which could name a state of war would permit, the mass of continuous and the personal contin our public function ries in that country, for by these mone cancer than during any period of equal length. Large profits ment be established. It will promote peace and tranquiliTo remove from their minds false impressions, which their By these alone can questions be decided between them involving well as by those who have mavigated them. Should the citizens be tried and punished for the commission of any crime. have been derived by those who have constructed as United States were not disposed to take advantage of ty among the inhabitants by allaying all apprehension interested fulers had artfully attempted to make, that the the rights of persons and property, and by these atoms can correct ratio of increase in the number of our merchant vessels.

> ject to no law whatever. Crime may be committed were apprehended by some as the result of the operations equivalent for our just demands, our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the payment of such additional pecuniary consideration as was deemed reasonable. The

the opportunity to commit the most savage excesses upon committed any crime against an American citizen, States, the contribution which had been tevied upon them, honorably have avoided, would be to degrade the man body should flagrant crime be committed by any one of lat. 37 degrees. Such were the unreasonable terms pro- would not terminate the war, the friendly relations with that The Mexican commissioners. would encourage Mexico to persevere, and tend to pro- incapable of appreciating our forbearance and interacting, it empire, and cause an interruption of our valuable

interesting political events in progress in these

After the army bad reached the heart of the most | A detailed statement of the condition of the finan-

hast of December, 1846, being the last year of the tauff act

States to have their catzens protected against them by an honorable peace, and that peace most bring with in inthe power of the frames by Mexican citizens, the contributions were in effect \$456.9.659 40, The public central security for the former by Mexican citizens, the contributions were in effect \$456.9.659 40, The public central security for the former by Mexican citizens, the contributions were in effect \$456.9.659 40, The public central security for the former by Mexican citizens, the contributions were in effect \$456.9.659 40, The public central security for the former by Mexican citizens, the contributions were in effect \$456.9.659 40, The public central security for the former by Mexican citizens and the first security for the former by Mexican citizens and the first security for the former by Mexican citizens and the first security for the former by Mexican citizens and the first security for the former by Mexican citizens and the first security for the former by Mexican citizens and the first security for the former by Mexican citizens and the first security for the first rejected. The Mexican Government refused even to the public revenues of Mexicans, principally females and children, are in capliear the terms of addition made to the public revenues of Mexicans, principally the addition made to the public debt since that time application of them to our own use. In directing a \$27,870,859 78. Of the loan of \$23,000,000, authorized That congress contemplated the acceptance of tor- governed by the United States, we could effectually pre- While our armies have advanced from victory to by the act of 28th January, 1847, the sum of \$25th January, 1847, the \$25th ble pretexts, involved the two countries in war, it has always been contribute us for as practicable towards the expenses paid out to the public credition, for exchange at par, for specie. The remaining \$18,000,000 was offered for specie to For the amount of contributions which have been ed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and published from the the highest hidders, not below par, by an advertisement issue um has been paid into the treasury, and the sums awarded, deposited in specie in the treasury, as fast as it was needed

nicution between the coast and interior, so as to ena- | sent, and for the next ascal year, ending on the 30th June, ble the owners of the merchandise imported to trans- | 1849, a further loan, in aid of the ordinary revenue, will be en from the city, and it was occupied by our troops. by an official correspondence, which took place in August extent, he soon removed by our mercased forces imposed, and the graduation of the public lands shall be made at an early period of your session, as recommended for Measures have recently been adopted by which in- the fiscal year, it may be reduced to \$17,000,000. The loans ternal as well as external revenues in all places in may be forther reduced whatever amount of expenditures our military possession will be received and appropreated to the use of our army and navy. The policy contributions have been directed, and a very considerable

> be collected in Mexico. If the duty on tea and coffee set for twelve months and were discharged at the end of their term; authority to negotiate this lean for the next fiscal be sufficient. If contrary to my expectations, there moting her own happaness by wise laws and their lauthint execution. serve during the war with Mexico, and to be discharged upon conthe 30th July, 1846, reducing the duties of imports, withdraw our army without a peace, which we complain uncediessed, but would be the signal for been granted to the enemy in our military occupation. The diffe- which were anticipated from its operation has been troops should be wabdrawn before the peace is concluded, that the will, I trust, be speedily adjusted. I have received information toms during the year ending December, 1847, exceeds our amicable relations with Brazil. It has been my constant effort and almost unexampled prosperity which prevail in

prevented these chans from being arged in the manner strict justs, augmented our foreign trade, all the great interests have ice demanded. The time has arrived when they ought to be find been advanced and promoted. The great and important ly adjusted and liquidated, and efforts are now making for that interests which had been not only too much neglected, but It is proper to inform you that the government of Peru has in actually taxed by the protective policy, for the benefit of imports of the past year, our experts of domestic products

other nation in the world. Whilst the interests of agri-

Rio Grande, included within her limits by her laws, when and the course Mexico may think proper hereafter to lapse of a few months it became apparent that these assur- bunnls by which American citizens can recover debts quate and fair profits under the new system, the wages of labor, whether employed in manufactures, agriculture, or The toning millions, whose daily labor furnishes the